

1 by the FCC for censorship, we feel is a violation  
2 of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the  
3 United States and not right. We think the FCC  
4 should be focused not on trying to censor free  
5 speech, but should be focused on trying to further  
6 ensure that every American, that all people, have  
7 an opportunity to be involved in ownership of radio  
8 and television and cable and not try to prevent  
9 certain services of the community or the culture  
10 from being full participants.

11 The question that Russell wanted me to say is  
12 that he and about 50 top hip-hop artists are also  
13 wanting to go into the radio business. So if  
14 there's any of the conglomerates that are  
15 listening, you have some potential partners out  
16 there where we would like to diversify. They have  
17 a lot of money. It's not a money issue, but it's a  
18 question of access to get involved in the delivery  
19 of programming.

20 And so we hope that this hearing, Mr.  
21 Chairman, will certainly send a signal back to the  
22 FCC that this is not only a hotly debated issue,  
23 but we believe that the question of minority  
24 ownership is something that should be not only  
25 debated, but after the vote on June 2<sup>nd</sup>, whichever

1 way it goes, we're going to be looking at who the  
2 stakeholders are and who the stakeholders will be.  
3 And we're going to be knocking at your door to see  
4 if we can, from a grassroots perspective, affect  
5 programming and affect ownership, and affect what  
6 goes on in terms of what people are hearing and  
7 seeing in terms of the mass media.

8 Lastly, on the internet. Our constituency is  
9 probably the most internet-sophisticated of any  
10 youth constituency in the United States. Hip-hop  
11 is digital. And we constantly communicate on the  
12 internet. And I think that we should not fear  
13 technology as high technology is used. We think  
14 that technology also should be a way to bring those  
15 who are considered minorities into the enterprise  
16 of mass media and mass communications.

17 And the last point, Mr. Chairman, we believe  
18 that the Federal Communications Commission itself,  
19 should be further diversified. They need some more  
20 young person's view on the Federal Communications  
21 itself.

22 The regulators should have a perspective.  
23 Now, we understand that there is a proposal to form  
24 an advisory committee. And we hope that if an  
25 advisory committee is established, that you will

1 not only have diversity of racial and ethnic  
2 background on that advisory committee, but you also  
3 will have a diversity of age. We should not have a  
4 situation that is a generation gap just simply  
5 based on age between the young and old on something  
6 as vital as communications.

7 So, we commend this hearing and hopefully out  
8 of Detroit will come another good example of how  
9 the rest of the nation should fall in terms of  
10 having great community service with the programming  
11 that exists as we try to expand the market for  
12 others to get in.

13 Thank you very much.

14 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: And from Detroit, Earl  
15 Jones, General Manager of WJLB and The Mix.

16 MR. JONES: Sitting at this end of the room,  
17 after hearing all the comments coming from down  
18 row, I just want to say that I have not heard  
19 anything that's not true.

20 I think I'm sitting here from one of the major  
21 groups, which is Clear Channel, and I am also  
22 sitting here as a minority. And I didn't just  
23 start being a minority when I joined Clear Channel,  
24 so, I understand the discrimination. And, yes,  
25 there is a lot of discrimination out here.

1           To give you some focus on what I'm about to  
2           say to you, I'm going to tell you that I worked  
3           with Quincy, Willie, Ronald Burns, Don Cornelius,  
4           and David Saulsman who got the last minority tax  
5           credit, at WATL TV in Atlanta. You saw a lot of  
6           things that went away when that went away. But I  
7           changed businesses and came over to radio because I  
8           saw the advantage in radio.

9           I started in J-Core coming out of Quincy's  
10          group, prior to that it was FOX; all the big names  
11          that you want to toss around. But the bottom line  
12          is I have gotten more opportunity because of Clear  
13          Channel and where I sit right now to do the type of  
14          things I do here locally without restraints. It's  
15          fortunate to have that, but that comes down to what  
16          Minister Ben Chavis said, it comes down to not the  
17          aggregate that owns you, it's what they're letting  
18          you do in the individual markets.

19          I can say without any restraint that we do  
20          things here differently. I followed some very good  
21          broadcasters, one sitting down at the end down  
22          there, Verna Green, who put in place the thing  
23          called, "Coats for Kids."

24          You guys who are not originally here from  
25          Detroit and you're coming in from out of the

1 markets, Coats for Kids provides coats for kids who  
2 are not able to go buy coats. It's about the  
3 community. It's about the things that you enact as  
4 a community.

5 Yes, would I have liked to have had one of  
6 those tax credits? I think I could put together a  
7 pretty good group being an ex-NFL player and  
8 bringing together some of my guys I played ball  
9 with. We wanted to get into business. But, I tell  
10 you one thing, you can't win until you're inside  
11 and understand the system.

12 I think that once I saw the competitive nature  
13 of this business and the growth opportunities that  
14 it has shown, I think I understood how to grow.  
15 So, I'm coming to you from a personal note. Not  
16 that I am the model, but I am an opportunity that  
17 came out of consolidation.

18 When you consolidate, typically, the best will  
19 rise in a competitive environment. And I must say  
20 this a competitive environment.

21 I want to comment on a couple things that were  
22 facts that came from right down here about Clear  
23 Channel's ownership. Remember that 90 percent of  
24 the radio stations in the U.S. are not owned by  
25 Clear Channels. Just understand that. That's a

1 major amount. Also, the effect on rates - - I am  
2 not a programmer; I am a sales guy who's now a vice  
3 president and general manager. I have seen rates  
4 fall because of what we've said, the group deals  
5 and those types of things, they have somewhat  
6 driven rates down.

7 Let's talk about facts. When groups put  
8 together deals across the country, and these are  
9 the advertising buyers, they're expecting a deal  
10 when they come in with a group. They are not  
11 expecting to pay high rates. And I have not, in  
12 the life of my existence in this business, been  
13 able to get a buyer to pay more and buy another  
14 station in my group just because it was Clear  
15 Channel, or J-Core or FOX. And I have worked for  
16 Viacom, I worked for Paramount Viacom and I worked  
17 with the WB. I just have not been able to do that.

18 I would challenge each one of you guys to take  
19 a look at what it really boils down to. It boils  
20 down to community, how we're servicing our  
21 community.

22 WJLB, before me - - and it's not me, it's  
23 people way before me, that put things into  
24 existence now, that were important. They won't go  
25 away because a conglomerate comes in, if you have

1 the right people managing and operating.

2 So, I challenge you guys to take a look at  
3 what it has really done and to be objective. All  
4 of us are smart on this panel and some things are  
5 going to come out that we typically don't want to  
6 talk about, but it's true, discrimination does  
7 exist. Let's not dodge that bullet because it's  
8 there. And until individuals like myself are in  
9 the places to make a move, to make discussions, to  
10 influence people - - and that's not a just a  
11 minority company, it's not just a white owned  
12 company - - it's until we're in the position in  
13 companies, that we can truly make a difference.

14 So, let's get inside. And I really do thank  
15 you guys for putting this together so that you can  
16 really hear the true facts.

17 We don't have enough time here to go over the  
18 things that some of these companies are doing  
19 because they do see the inadequacies of what they  
20 are doing. They do see the fact that there's not  
21 enough diversity. So just be objective and listen  
22 to the facts here. You have a very distinguished  
23 panel put together and no one said anything that is  
24 not true. Everything is factual, but the people on  
25 this panel can make some of the changes.

1 Thank You.

2 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: There you go.

3 (Applause).

4 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: Frankie Darcell is here.

5 Frankie Darcell.

6 And I saw Dennis Archer Jr. Is he  
7 representing Radio One?

8 (No response).

9 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: Okay, we'll find out in a  
10 moment? Now, Channel 7 WXYZ, General Manager Grace  
11 Gilchrist.

12 MS. GILCHRIST: Thank you.

13 And I, too, would like to compliment  
14 Congressman Conyers for putting this panel  
15 together. I think it is a profoundly important  
16 topic.

17 I am a born and raised Detroit kid. And I  
18 have the blessing of running one of the top  
19 stations here in Detroit. I think I am a bit of an  
20 anomaly in my industry, that a native has that kind  
21 of access. But I sit here today as a direct  
22 recipient of the Civil Rights legislation that  
23 demanded that our industry, the broadcast industry,  
24 open it's doors to women and minorities. And I was  
25 hired in 1974, shortly after those guidelines were



1 put into place.

2 So I was blessed to be one of the first women  
3 in television, in this city and I have been able to  
4 prosper through various career moves and feel very  
5 fortunate to be one of America's great ABC  
6 affiliates. We're typically ranking top in three  
7 to five stations of the ABC network in the country.  
8 And it is a powerful and it is an important role  
9 that I play because there is such a solid  
10 commitment to our community and to the fact that we  
11 have the autonomy to, when our local election  
12 emerged in - - run off emerged on our City Council,  
13 that we could have the Honorable Joann Watson on  
14 our shows to talk about her issues; and that we  
15 could have her opponent, Gill Hill, on in deep  
16 dialogue on what were the critical issues.

17 And I have the local autonomy because we're  
18 owned by what is considered to be a medium-sized  
19 company in our industry with only 10 TV stations,  
20 not the 35 and the 72 that some of these guys have  
21 been talking about. And so there very much is an  
22 ethnic that those 10 stations must succeed in their  
23 local communities and they can only do that by  
24 operating in the local community's best interest  
25 and to earn there trust everyday.

1           The question I think that we were asked to  
2           talk about is, how will the changes that the FCC  
3           proposes impact minority ownership? Well, I think  
4           the greater question is, how important is minority  
5           ownership to the FCC currently? Because talking  
6           for the radio industry there is some good examples,  
7           I think, of some companies that have become fairly  
8           large as minority operators. But, in the TV  
9           industry we have one African-American owned TV  
10          ownership company that's of any significant size;  
11          they own the WB station here, it's Granite  
12          Broadcasting.

13          And as far as I know, there is no television  
14          group that is owned by a women in the country. So  
15          I don't know that we can look at the results - -  
16          and that's television, not radio, because I know  
17          there are some female-owned radio groups as there  
18          are some fairly large newspaper organizations that  
19          are owned by women. So I don't really know, that  
20          we can look at what the proposed changes will mean  
21          to minority ownership when we really haven't  
22          explored why the current systems isn't producing  
23          better results as it is.

24          We know that this 35 percent rule has been in  
25          place for 17 years and the changes have been

1       prompted by a lawsuits by two of the networks in  
2       this country challenging the FCC. I think it was  
3       Viacom and FOX that are challenging this law. But  
4       I guess as just a local broadcaster.

5             I know that the FCC is being tested by the law  
6       of the land, but I also believe strongly that the  
7       public airwaves should be treated as a public trust  
8       dynamic. It should not treat, as this is an anti-  
9       trust suit between two major corporations. The  
10      public airwaves belong you and I, to me and to all  
11      of us and they need to have a public dialogue about  
12      what that means. And the fact that so few  
13      Americans have been made aware of this upcoming  
14      change, I think is testament to the inside  
15      baseball, discussions have gone on.

16            I applaud the fact that we're trying to get at  
17      some of these issues because they are critical to  
18      the future of our democracy and they are critical  
19      to the continued ownership of the airwaves by the  
20      American public. So I applaud the whole process  
21      here.

22            We certainly are, our company and our station  
23      is - - and I was very concerned about the  
24      implications of the lowering of these standards by  
25      allowing major corporations to come in and buy more

1 stations on the television side. And we feel that  
2 has not been significant discussions or dialogue on  
3 what the implications will be down the road.

4 And so we are very much concern about this  
5 whole process and I think we'll be advocates of  
6 slowing it down so we have more than a couple weeks  
7 to decide and to discuss what those implications  
8 would be. But I know they're under a court order  
9 and that's a difficult thing to balance.

10 But again, I would argue that the public  
11 airwaves are a little bit like the Grand Canyon,  
12 maybe they should have some special protection or  
13 some special rights under our Constitution, because  
14 we are talking about our industry representing one  
15 of only four of our freedoms that was so protected  
16 by the Constitution.

17 Thank You.

18 (Applause).

19 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: David.

20 MR. HONIG: It is a privilege especially to be  
21 at a hearing convened by John Conyers, who I met 30  
22 years ago.

23 And Civil Rights lawyer on the plaintiff's  
24 side, as I am, will tell you, this man is Mr. Civil  
25 Rights in Congress. I hope you know the quality of

1 the representation you have, because no one in  
2 Congress has done more for these issues than you're  
3 representing.

4 (Applause).

5 I want to tell you that I have a chance to  
6 provide some background wearing of my hat as a  
7 Civil Rights and Public Interest lawyer. We have  
8 another hat, MMTC owns the only minority-owned  
9 Media Brokerage in the United States. We started  
10 it five years ago and in that time we participated  
11 in about 1.7 billion dollars worth of broadcast  
12 transactions, which actually makes us about the  
13 medium size, about a second or third-tier broker.  
14 That's actually fairly small.

15 In our experience, and I think that of most  
16 Media brokers, and also the results of the FCC  
17 studies that we did on this in 2000, the two  
18 principal impediments to minority broadcasting  
19 ownership, are access to capital and access to  
20 opportunity. What most people don't realize is  
21 that those two impediments are very closely related  
22 because money chases opportunity; capital chases  
23 opportunity.

24 When the Commission deregulates, as it appears  
25 that it may, those who will have the opportunity to

1        consolidate in local market, to consolidate in  
2        national markets, are going to find that money is  
3        chasing them. Money always goes where a synergies,  
4        vertical and horizontal integration present  
5        themselves. What is the answer to that for  
6        minority ownership? It is to try to build  
7        opportunities for minorities which money will  
8        chase.

9                There are at least four ways that the FCC or  
10       Congress could, in these rules or thereafter,  
11       through the advisory committee process, develop  
12       initiatives that would offset some of the possible  
13       detrimental results of consolidation and create  
14       opportunities for minorities which money would be  
15       attracted to.

16               One of those, mentioned briefly this morning,  
17       is creating new classes of FM radio stations which  
18       would be attractive to minorities, especially,  
19       because of the systems of bidding credits under  
20       which the FCC affords new entrance. Alega, an  
21       additional plus to guiding of their bids, to bid on  
22       new construction permits for new faculties. Money  
23       will chase that.

24               Another possibility, is Senator McCain's Bill  
25       the Telecommunications Ownership Diversification

1 Act, which will restore much of the former tax  
2 certificate policy, basically, affording a deferral  
3 of capital gains taxes to the seller of a company  
4 that sells to socially and economically  
5 disadvantage businesses; a category that includes  
6 most minorities-owned companies. That's especially  
7 critical because right now, if you are bidding just  
8 to purchase a facility, you may be in competition  
9 with those who will be bidding just to swap an  
10 existing facility, tax free, with the facility that  
11 you are trying to buy. That exchange is tax-free,  
12 but if you are the buyer, you will be having to pay  
13 more if you don't have anything that you can swap,  
14 to account for the fact that the seller will have a  
15 capital gain to offset which can't be deferred.  
16 That was why the tax certificate policy was so  
17 effective before. Money chased opportunities.

18 Another possibility, waivers for companies  
19 that sell stations to socially and economically  
20 disadvantaged businesses. To just give you an  
21 example, in the past 5 years there have been some  
22 54 stations sold by just two companies, Clear  
23 Channel and Infinity, to minorities as a result of  
24 having to spin stations off where otherwise the  
25 transactions, merger in question would have

1 exceeded the multiple ownership caps. Those 54  
2 opportunities had a coat tail effect, because what  
3 happen was minority companies who were able to bid,  
4 and there were no price breaks, they had to pay  
5 fair market value.

6 Once they were able to bid on quality property  
7 they were able to get in the door to banks, to  
8 investment companies, having been embraced by the  
9 two largest radio companies who thought that they  
10 were reaching out to as potential buyers. So, that  
11 even those who did not get those transactions were  
12 then able to develop business plans and develop  
13 financing and go buy other properties. That's  
14 really what has prevented a real disaster as a  
15 result of the 1996 Telecommunication Act of Radio  
16 Ownership.

17 It's noteworthy that that happened even  
18 without any waivers because we just happened to  
19 blessed with CEO's of those two companies who  
20 really did believed in minority ownership and  
21 inclusion and did it even without the need for  
22 waivers. Image what we could do if we also had an  
23 incentive.

24 Fourth, equal transaction opportunity, that is  
25 a policy of non-discrimination in the sale of



1 broadcast stations. This is huge, put yourself in  
2 the standpoint of the media investor. Investors  
3 typically want 30 to 40 percent returns in five  
4 years in order to decide to put money into this  
5 business as opposed to other businesses. In order  
6 to achieve that, a company needs to be able to  
7 constantly be acquiring stations. You can't just  
8 buy one and operate it, you've got buy several in a  
9 sequence of time synergize them and grow. In order  
10 to synergized them and grow and develop a growing  
11 company, which is what they expect, you have to  
12 know what deals are out there, what are the targets  
13 of opportunity, what are the low hanging fruit.  
14 The way to make sure the companies know that and to  
15 have investors to take note is for investors to  
16 have assurance that if they invest in a minority  
17 owned company they are going to have equal  
18 opportunity to learn just as quickly as everyone  
19 else did that a station is for sale. That's huge.

20 Finally, I want to just announce that at some  
21 point the Commission is going to develop rules and  
22 we have to be pragmatic. We can't just allow  
23 minority to be diminished or to die.

24 Consequently, July 21st and 22nd in  
25 Washington, we're convening a two-day free

1 conference called, How Minority Broadcasters Can  
2 Survive Deregulation. We're going to have top  
3 people there from the financial community there,  
4 the top companies with stations to sell to  
5 minorities there, will have a media ownership  
6 there. We'll have people writing business plans  
7 there, we'll have people from the FCC and the  
8 Congress Department there. So that if you want to  
9 be part of the future of minority ownership, please  
10 come or see me later and I'll give you some detail.  
11 Again it's free, we're not trying to make some  
12 money from this we want build opportunity.

13 Thanks.

14 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: Thank You. The Cable  
15 Commission is here. Professor Avery, goes back to  
16 Mr. Rogers and the beginning stages of PBS and he's  
17 also helped with my dissertation. Professor Avery  
18 is in the back. Could you give him a round of  
19 applause please.

20 (Applause).

21 One of the very best programmers in this  
22 country with regard to commercial radio is Tony  
23 Gray. And now he's into ownership.

24 MR. GRAY: Like the other panelists, I'd like  
25 to thank Congressman Conyers for inviting us all to

1 join here today.

2 I've been involved the broadcasting industry  
3 for the bulk of my professional career, much of  
4 which has been focused on - -

5 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: Your microphone is kind of  
6 low move it closer to you, Tony.

7 MR. GRAY: Is that better?

8 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: Yes.

9 MR. GRAY: Much of my career has been centered  
10 on programming radio stations that target African  
11 American consumers across the country. And I've  
12 had the pleasure of working for some of the larger  
13 more important companies, companies that have  
14 benefited from the deregulation of 1996. And also,  
15 I've had the pleasure of working for a number of  
16 the minority-owned and operated radio stations in  
17 the country as well.

18 The relationships are a little different and I  
19 want to tell you a little bit on why I think that  
20 minority ownership is important, because I've had  
21 the experience of working for both.

22 In my opinion minority ownership and  
23 participation in the media is crucial because it  
24 provides an outlet that focuses on issues relevant  
25 to minorities, issues that are often neglected by

1 networks and general markets broadcasters.

2 In comments to the FCC, the National  
3 Association of Black-Owned Broadcasters, set forth  
4 ten reasons why minority ownership of stations is  
5 important.

6 Point No. 1, the tailored coverage of national  
7 news stories to address minority concerns.

8 Point No. 2, they covers major stories that  
9 are not covered by major market or general market  
10 operators.

11 Point No. 3, they approach news stories at a  
12 different prospective than the general market  
13 competitors.

14 Point No. 4, they pay special attention to  
15 public affairs programming that focus on issues of  
16 great concerns to the ethic components of those of  
17 local markets.

18 Point No. 5, because a greater effort on  
19 covering local government issues, local elections,  
20 things of that nature.

21 Point No.6, they pay special attention to  
22 issues concerning women.

23 Point No. 7, broadcasting languages in other  
24 than in English, especially Hispanic programming  
25 stations.

1 Point No. 8, they have staffs on public  
2 affairs programming that include minority  
3 employees.

4 Point No. 9, they use call-in formats to allow  
5 audience participation.

6 Point No. 10, they participate in minority-  
7 related events in their communities.

8 Now beyond these points that were covered by  
9 the National Association of Black-Owned Operators,  
10 I'd like to add a couple of points beyond these  
11 points. Black radios have played a key role in  
12 increase black voter registration across this  
13 country. They've had a major impact on electing  
14 African American elective officials across America.

15 In two markets where I've worked, I've witness  
16 the election of the first African American mayors  
17 in the cities of New York, and Chicago. And that  
18 would not have happened without black-owned radio  
19 stations in those marketplaces.

20 And that pretty much covers my comments. I'll  
21 talk more in detail during the questions and  
22 answers segment.

23 PROFESSOR ARNOLD: Tony Gray.

24 (Applause).

25 He was really instrumental in Mayor Coleman

1 Young's election in 1974, too, in Detroit.

2 Now speaking of elected folks in radio. The  
3 latest and the greatest, Ladies and Gentlemen, the  
4 Detroit's newest City Council member, Joann Watson,  
5 the Honorable Joann Watson.

6 COUNCILWOMAN WATSON: Thank you, John Arnold.  
7 Wake up Detroit.

8 AUDIENCE: Wake Up.

9 COUNCILWOMAN WATSON: I want to thank you very  
10 much, Mr. Moderator, John Arnold, one of the best  
11 voices in black radio, nationally. And I want to  
12 thank God, for the Honorable John Conyers Jr., the  
13 Dean of the Congressional Black Caucus and ranking  
14 Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee, all who  
15 have gathered here and my good friend, Dr. Minister  
16 Benjamin Chavis-Muhammad, my leader and my good  
17 friend, the almost Dr. Verna Green, and everyone  
18 who has gathered here, I appreciate your coming to  
19 Detroit.

20 I am not only standing here as a person who is  
21 blessed to have been elected by the people in the  
22 City of Detroit to have a people's victory on the  
23 City Council, and also as a friend of John Conyers  
24 here until last week was working for the Honorable  
25 John Conyers Jr., covering, among other things,

1 Black Communications.

2 I'm a journalist with a degree from the  
3 University of Michigan where I was I was a founder  
4 of the Black Action Movement and I raised a whole  
5 lot of cane to get more black folks in schools of  
6 journalism and elsewhere in the University and  
7 Affirmative Action.

8 And it is important that you know that as a  
9 person who has taught journalism at Lewis College  
10 of Business to high school students who are  
11 interested in journalism for more than high school.  
12 But the Kellogg Foundation, the grant, it is  
13 instructed it is more unlikely for there to be the  
14 numbers of people of color in schools of journalism  
15 as there were when I was there.

16 It is much more difficult for high schoolers  
17 to access these same schools of journalism,  
18 notwithstanding the Commission Report of 1968 that  
19 indicted media for its institutional racism in  
20 journalism. It's a much narrower road, which is  
21 way this bill, this vote that the FCC will be  
22 engaged in as a center point of our activity, it  
23 should be a priority subject matter for us today.

24 We must balance access to information, images,  
25 and content. There is no currently equal access to

1 information. The media, electronic and print,  
2 shapes values, opinions; shapes understanding.  
3 People began to receive information from the  
4 electronic media as fact, and often it is fiction.

5 There are people like my good friend, Helen  
6 Moore, who is the counsel of elders and keeps the  
7 vote, no takeover; a women who has been standing up  
8 for our vote in Detroit simply to get our vote  
9 back. But this movement which has been supported  
10 by hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of people in  
11 the city of Detroit. For example, major movement  
12 has only been written about and only been talked  
13 about in the Black press and only left Black press;  
14 has only been talked about on Black-owned  
15 television stations, like Channel 33 and Channel 68  
16 in Detroit and WHBR. The left of the black man,  
17 and not even all the people of color respond  
18 appropriately to the demographics of the  
19 communities that you represent in truth.

20 When you look at the numbers of people of  
21 color who are represented across the country and  
22 the communities, if there is fairness and equity  
23 and access to information as governed by the FCC  
24 policies of ownership, ought to represent the  
25 demographics of those persons who live there. The



1 ownership and the management ought to represent the  
2 demographics.

3 So, if in fact, there were equity and access  
4 and equality in the city of Detroit, for example,  
5 where the core city obviously in Southeast  
6 Michigan, the largest populated city in the state  
7 of Michigan is the Detroit, which has an 85 percent  
8 black population, there should never be, for  
9 example, a news anchor desk that has four persons  
10 of all European decent.

11 Am I right about it?

12 (Applause).

13 There should never be an occasion where a  
14 person in a market that is anchored by Detroit  
15 which is an 85 percent African population if, in  
16 fact, there are vendors who are helping to maintain  
17 certain levels of servicing and supplies to this  
18 community. You should not have vendors only  
19 purchasing time on stations that are primarily  
20 owned by Europeans while the stations owned by  
21 people of African Decent are ignored.

22 Even in the Democratic Party, we've meetings.  
23 In fact, Dr. Ben Chavez Mohammed and myself  
24 attended such a meeting convened by former Vice-  
25 President Al Gore at the White House where we had